

INVENTORY¹

103989. TSUGA FORMOSANA Hayata. Pinaceae.

From Japan. Seeds presented by F. Seki, Director, Department of Forestry, Government Research Institute, Taihoku, Taiwan. Received January 17, 1934.

A handsome hemlock, native of Taiwan, closely allied to *Tsuga diversifolia*, from which it differs chiefly in the shape of the seed wings and in having glabrous branchlets. It develops into a large tree with slender spreading branches and glossy dark-green foliage.

103990. DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA Baill. Cornaceae: Dovetree.

From France. Seeds presented by A. Gerard, La Fosse, par Montroire sur Loir, Loir-et-Cher. Received January 9, 1934.

A handsome tree native to central and western China, where it reaches a height of 50 to 70 feet. In habit and foliage it resembles a linden. The bright-green oval leaves, 3 to 6 inches long, are sharply toothed and slender stalked, and the globular heads of small flowers, borne on slender nodding stalks about 2 inches long, are most unusually striking because of two or three large white bracts of unequal length.

For previous introduction see 101963.

103991. GENTIANA sp. Gentianaceae.

From Japan. Seeds presented by T. Tanaka, Osaka. Received January 6, 1934.

Kirishima Rinde. An alpine gentian of the Scabra section. The stem is prostrate, and the large deep-blue flowers are freely borne on the branchlets in autumn. Native to Mount Kirishima, Japan.

103992 to 103999. VITIS VINIFERA L. Vitaceae. European grape.

From Hungary. Cuttings purchased from M. Kir Mathiasz, through the Royal Hungarian Plant Breeding Institute, Katona-telep. Received January 5, 1934.

A collection of grape varieties introduced for the use of Department specialists.

103992 to 103999—Continued.

103992. *Gustav Szauter* (muscat).

103993. *Mathiasz y-ne* no. 40.

103994. *Mathiasz j diandala* no. 14.

103995. *Nicolas Horthy* no. 39.

103996. *Scolokertek hiralymoje* no. 26 (muscat).

103997. *Tallian* (muscat).

103998. *Thalloczy* (muscat).

103999. *Vorosmarthy* (muscat).

104000 to 104009. CASTANEA spp. Fa- gaceae. Chestnut.

From China. Scions collected by Peter Liu and sent through Owen L. Dawson, agricultural commissioner, Shanghai. Received January 3, 1934.

104000. CASTANEA SEQUINII Dode.

Ya Lee Tzu, or wild chestnut. Collected on the mountain of Lao Hu Shan, near Hongchow, and native to east-central China. It is usually a bush or low tree, but occasionally a shapely tree 40 feet high, with deep-green leaves, paler beneath, and small nuts of sweet agreeable flavor.

For previous introduction see 102923.

104001 to 104009. CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA Blume. Hairy chestnut.

104001. No. 2. *Hsiao Chia Lee*, or small home chestnut. Collected in the foothills near the village of Tamiao, east of Nanking. A locally grown, rather small variety, said to be somewhat reddish, and used for roasting or with meat dishes.

104002. No. 3. *Ta Chia Lee*, or large home chestnut. Collected in the foothills of Sun Chia Tzu Lang, east of Nanking. A locally grown variety bearing nuts a little larger than those of *Hsiao Chia Lee* (no. 2, 104001). The marketing season is about 6 weeks long.

¹ It should be understood that the names of varieties of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when introduced by the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, and, further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized horticultural nomenclature.

It is a well-known fact that botanical descriptions, both technical and economic, seldom mention the seeds at all and rarely describe them in such a way as to make possible identification from the seeds alone. Many of the unusual plants listed in these inventories are appearing in this country for the first time, and there are no seed samples or herbarium specimens with ripe seeds with which the new arrivals may be compared. The only identification possible is to see that the sample received resembles seeds of other species of the same genus or of related genera. The responsibility for the identifications therefore must necessarily often rest with the person sending the material. If there is any question regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this Division, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.